The Living Income Living Income Event Day 2: Community of Practice Strategies for Closing the Gap

BaseCamp, Bonn, 31st January 2019

^{*}#livingincomebonn



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As participants in this group, we need to be mindful of constraints of antitrust laws. During both the formal and informal parts of this meeting, participants shall not enter into discussions, agreements or concerted action that my have as their object or effect the restriction of competition. This prohibition covers the exchange of competitively sensitive information including, but not limited to, information concerning individual prices, production, sales, capacities, costs, rates, coverages, market practices, claims settlement practices, company level investments, or any other competitive aspect of an individual company's operation.

Each participant is obliged to speak up immediately for the purpose of preventing any discussion falling outside these bounds.

Thank you!

Living Income Event Bonn 2019



Dr. Stefan Schmitz

Deputy Director-General and Commissioner "One World - No Hunger" Initiative, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

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The Living Income Community of Practice

Facilitate learning and exchange around measurement

Understand the gap between actual and living income Identify and discuss strategies to close the income gap

Learning across sectors and helping organisations realise SDG commitments

Open community of practice Sharing information about the efforts of different actors in this space

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Learn more: www.living-income.com Contact: adam@isealalliance.org

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Workshop Objectives

Focus on three main areas:

- YESTERDAY Promoting alignment on best practices for measuring living income benchmarks, actual incomes and the gap between the two.
- TODAY Exchanging learning on the effectiveness of strategies to close income gaps.
- BOTH DAYS Supporting exchange between sectors working on farmer income.







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Story of Closing the Income Gap

COCOA

- ICCO Living income on agenda, Berlin
- Cocoa Living Income Task Force
- Fairtrade living income reference price

TEA

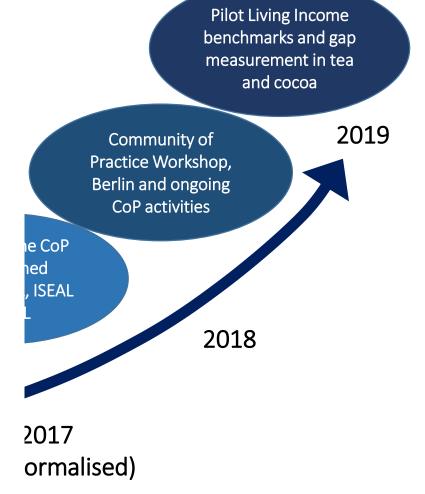
Malawi 2020 Tea Income work

VANILLA

Living income & market volatility strategy

ALL CROPS

- AIDEnvironment GIZ Strategy paper
- Mars Farmer Income Lab launch and paper
- IDH 10 year event LI Workshop
- Oxfam LI Expert meeting
- G.E.S. Closing Income Gaps paper
- Improving Incomes paper (SFL + BFP)



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Reminder! Living Income Activity billboard

- Write your name, organisation and contact details on a post-it (if you are happy sharing these*)
- Add any relevant activities others should know about, a service you can provide, or a particular need.
- We will be crowd sourcing these over the coming days.
- They will be systemized and shared with the community following the event to help you make connections.

Adam Romo – ISEAL Alliance adam@isealalliance.org

- Working to calculate living income benchmarks for cotton smallholders in India.
- We can provide input finance packages for smallholders.
- Looking for technical support on smallholder income measurement for our India study.

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Day 2 Agenda

		MORNING	AFTERNOON				
	09:15 09:45	FRAMING THE CHALLENGE	13:15 14:30	BREAKOUT 1: ROLE OF GOVERNMENT ACTORS			
	09:45 10:30	ROLES AND LEVERS OF DIFFERENT ACTORS		BREAKOUT 2: INCOME DIVERSIFICATION			
	10:30 11:00	Coffee break Suggest your open space session for 13:15	14.30	BREAKOUT 3: OPEN SPACE FOR YOUR TOPIC!			
	11:00 12:15	BREAKOUT 1: AFFORDABLE FINANCE	14:30 15:00	Coffee break			
		BREAKOUT 2: PRICING AND TRADING MODELS	15:00 15:45	UPDATE FROM TEA: Malawi 2020 Tea initiative			
	12:15 13:15	Lunch Break	15:45 16:30	BREAKOUTS BY SECTOR Cocoa, Coffee, Tea			
Supported b	ry the Impl	lemented by	16:30 17:00	Closing remarks & Community of Practice looking forward			
Fede for E			16:30	Closing remarks & Community of			

Framing the Challenge of Closing the Income Gap and Approaches to Move Forward

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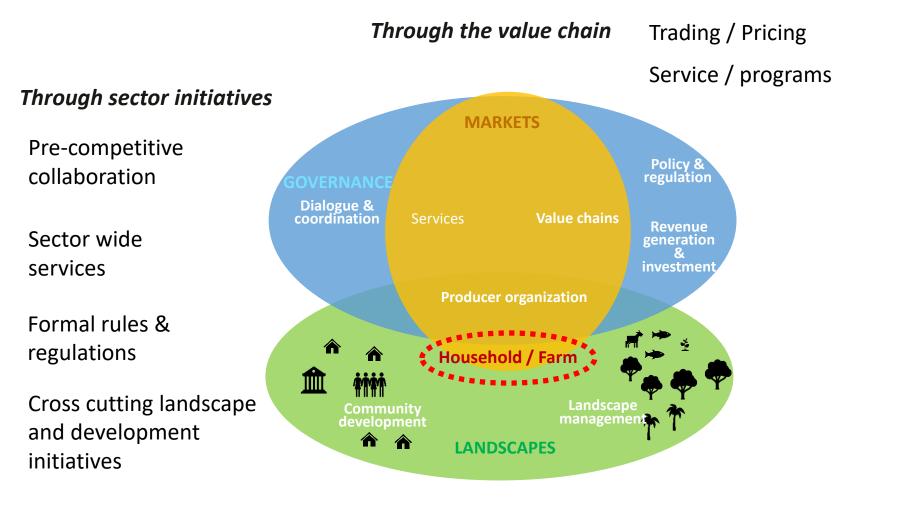
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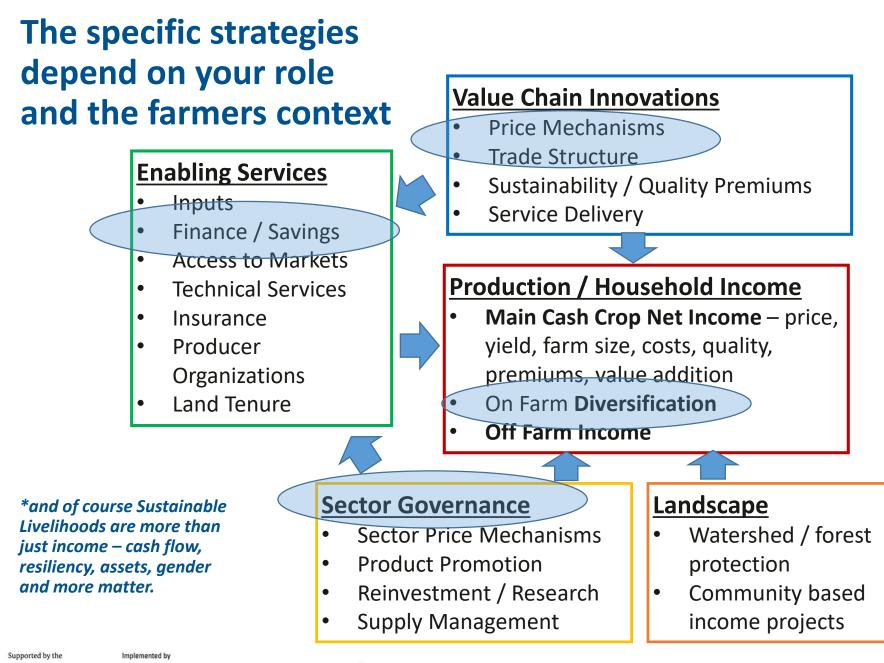
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There are multiple entry points to develop strategies to close income gaps



Source: Strategies to close the living income gap of smallholder farmers, May 2018

aidenvironment



Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation







What works to improve farmers' incomes

More or less

January 31 2019, Joost Guijt

WHAT WORKS TO INCREASE SMALLHOLDER FARMERS' INCOME?

A LANDSCAPE REVIEW







Why was this done, who did it

Mars Inc. looking to achieve its Sustainable in a Generation plan

• Do we know what's been tried and what works?

Farmer Income Lab's role to answer this kind of question

- Done by
 - Wageningen University & Research: structured, rigorous process by neutral party)
 - Dalberg: make accessible for business audience
 - Oxfam: critical reflection and flanking research





Dimensions of income

Has change been significant? Under 10% not proven, over 50% getting there Is change structural? • Did it reach numbers that imply `automatic' scaling? • Did it stick over time? Is change equitable? • What's the impact on women vs men?





Targeting interventions, working with robust evidence

- Longlist of 49 kinds of interventions
- Focused on 16 that:
 - Have lots of initiatives, high expectations
 - Long track records: best chance of evidence
- Documents from accredited publications and/or authors
- Looked for quantitative evidence with clear methodologies, defined sampling
- Distinguish "no evidence" from "evidence of no change"
- Focus on best proven results: what CAN be achieved





TABLE 3: ANALYSIS OF INTERVENTIONS

Category of Intervention	Description of Evidence	Relevant Interventions	Income	Scale	Durability	Gender
	Evidence demonstrates income increases of 50%+ can be achieved for large numbers of farmers (5000+)	Poverty graduation programs		High	Medium	High
Category 1: High income impact demonstrated at scale		Outgrower schemes / contract farming	Hi <mark>g</mark> h		Medium	Low
scale		Climate change adaptation			Low	Low
Category 2: Medium	Evidence demonstrates 10-50% improvements in income across 5000+ farmers as well as strong performance of proxy indicators such as production or empowerment	Savings-led groups		High	High	Medium
income impact at scale with demonstrated impact on income		Access to finance	Medium+		n/a	High
enabling factors		Producer collectives			n/a	Low
	Evidence demonstrates 10-50% income improvements. While these interventions may not be able to deliver 50%+ increases consistently, they can deliver positive results in specific contexts	Agro-corridors		High	High	Medium
Category 3:		Productivity enhancement		Medium	Medium	Low
Interventions with		Land tenure security	and a second second	High	High	Medium
mixed evidence of impact across the		Market information systems	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
selected criteria		Crop insurance		High	Low	Low
		Farmer field schools	-	High	Low	Low
Category 4: Medium income impact with	Evidence demonstrates 10-50% income	Certification		High	Medium	High
demonstrated limited impact on income enabling factors	increases and limited change in other income enabling factors such as empowerment	Post-harvest loss prevention	Medium-	Low	Low	Medium
Category 5: Interventions that did	Evidence demonstrates these interventions deliver income improvements less than 10%, though they are highly scalable and could be part of a broader approach	Pricing arrangements	low	High	Low	Low
not show significant income increases		Input subsidies	- Low			

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Top three: reflections

Poverty graduation

- From poverty baseline. No clear picture on reaching decent living
- Not broad evidence base
- Outgrower/contract farming most convincing if:
 - Market driven
 - Full package of support
- Climate adaptation
 - Low income starting point in high risk areas
 - Strong impact on stabilising income

All depend on RIGHT implementation





Can a difference be made?

Income can be deliberately raised. It is not a given of market systems, but the result of how markets and business models are organised.

None of changes seen get near to close an income gap across all dimensions. Simple intervention-based approaches are not sufficient.

Structural causes need to be addressed in an integrated manner.





Success factors: tackling root causes

Bundling

• Implies that income-addressing approaches must tackle multiple dimensions in a deliberately integrated manner.

Customising

• Implies that approaches must deeply understand and target different farmer segments and contexts

Connecting

 Implies a need for coherence along value chains, not disengaging from them

Partnering





On pricing and diversification

- Price is critically influential on income. Plenty of evidence that temporary improved pricing leads to temporary jumps in livelihood. BUT:
 - Mechanisms studied don't set stable pricing at right level for structural, stable income improvement to make primary production an income mainstay
 - New pricing mechanisms are much needed
- Understanding farmers means understanding complex livelihood income strategies, making sure agriculture is a profitable dimension and enabling them as economic actors.





The role of lead firms?

Fundamental shift in relationship with their supply base

- Knowing and understanding farmers
- Making them economic partners
- Making decent income a business target
- Build capacity to diagnose root causes of low income for producers in their supply bases
- Build capacity to design appropriate strategies they can lead on, advocate for or support
- Understand the boundaries of what commercial agriculture can offer





What do we need to understand better?

- Success factors behind structural, systemic change.
- Meaningful income targets
- How to design for and deliver on the needs of women: commercialisation is an added risk
- Design and diagnosis tools
- What do stable long-term relationships with supply bases look like
- What to invest in beyond primary agricultural production to make in income difference







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